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so-called *Glæosporium Lagenarium* as they were in *Glæosporium Lindemuthianum*, and both become *Colletotrichums* and what is more they are probably the same species.

It then remains to see what the name of the combined species shall be. The species under consideration was first published in 1868 by G. Passerini in *Erbario Crittigamico Italiano* as follows: "*Fusarium Lagenarium*, Pass. Minutum plerumque orbiculare sub epidermis nascens; sporae tereti-oblongatæ, rectæ vel curvulæ interdum oblongo-subclavatæ, nucleo grumoso foetæ pallescentes e basidiis brevissimis densissimeque nascentes epiderme rupta cirrhose diffuentes, demum in acervos irregulares aurantiacos effusæ. Auf Fruchten einer Lagenaria."

This is prior to the *Glæosporium Lindemuthianum*, of Saccardo and Magnus, and therefore the species for the anthracnose of the melon and the bean becomes *Colletotrichum Lagenarium* (Pass.), as suggested by Ellis in 1890 in his xxv. century of N. A. F. No. 2448.

The following is the synonymy:

Fusarium Lagenarium, Passerini (1868).

Glæosporium Lagenarium (Pass.) Sacc. & Roum. (1880).

Colletotrichum Lindemuthianum (S. & M.) Briosi & Cavara (1889).

Colletotrichum Lagenarium (Pass.) E. & Hals., 1893.

Some New Weed Fungi.

BY BYRON D. HALSTED.

The fungi below described are being distributed in Seymour and Earle's "Economic Fungi" Fascicles VI.-VIII.

PHYLLOSTICA PALLIDA. Spots large, pale, indefinite; pycnidia usually epiphyllous, dark brown, punctiform, abundant, 45-170 μ in diameter; ostiolum distinct, dark-bordered; spores oblong, mostly straight 4-7 by 1.5-2 μ . On leaves of *Silene noctiflora*. Syracuse, N. Y., August, 1892. F. L. Stevens.

PHYLLOSTICTA GUTTULATÆ. Spots ash-colored, usually covering whole leaflet; pycnidia large, numerous, black; ostiolum prominent; spores oval, pointed, 9-10 by 3-4 μ ., 2-guttulate. On stems and leaves of *Oxalis corniculata*, L., var. *stricta* (L.), Sav. New Brunswick, N. J., July, 1892. A. D. Selby.

PHOMA AMARANTHI. Spots large, indefinite; pycnidia dark brown, irregular, often confluent, prominent, much scattered; spores oval, hyaline, $13-16\ \mu$ by $10-12$. On stems of *Amarantus chlonostachys*. New Brunswick, N. J., October, 1892. J. A. Kelsey.

SEPTORIA CHRYSANTHEMI. Spots well-defined, dark, equally conspicuous upon both sides of the leaf; pycnidia scattered, ellipsoid ($70-160\ \mu$), pale brown; spores often bent with one end blunt, $14-30$ by $1.5-2\ \mu$, hyaline, 3-5-septate. On leaves of *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Milltown, N. J., June, 1892. F. L. Stevens.

TUBERCULARIA RHOIS. Spots large, brown, concentric, often confluent, becoming apparently worm-eaten; sporodochia disc-shaped, pinkish, scattered; spores hyaline, slightly curved, $6-8$ by $2-3\ \mu$. On leaves of *Rhus radicans*, L. New Brunswick, N. J., September, 1882. F. L. Stevens.

CORYNEUM RHOIS. Spots ill-defined, brownish-yellow; acervuli large, scattered; spores fusoid, triseptate, slightly bent, sub-hyaline, $20-30$ by $2.5-5\ \mu$. On leaves of *Rhus radicans*, L. New Brunswick, N. J., September, 1892. F. L. Stevens.

CERCOSPORA MOLLUGINIS. Spots indefinite, yellowish, turning to brown; hyphæ amphigenous, fasciculate from a brownish base, sub-flexuous, $50-60$ by $4-5\ \mu$. Conidia very long and slender, tapering, hyaline, slightly curved, multiseptate, $150-450$ by $3-4\ \mu$. On leaves of *Mollugo verticillata*, L. Short Hills, N. J., September, 1892.

CERCOSPORA ARCTI-AMBROSIE. Spots minute, brown, angular, usually with a white center; hyphæ amphigenous, fasciculate from a dark base, geniculate, cylindrical, $80-100$ by $3-5\ \mu$; conidia hyaline, curved, tapering, multiseptate, $50-125$ by $2.5-3.5\ \mu$. On leaves of *Arctium Lappa* and *Ambrosia trifida*. New Brunswick, N. J., September, 1892. F. L. Stevens.

COLLETOTRICHUM XANTHI. Acervuli very large, the affected portion of the stem swollen, often bent, and the surface having a pink color. Setæ stout, bent, septate, not numerous; spores oblong, straight, $12-15$ by $4-5\ \mu$. On stems of *Xanthium Canadense*. Near Cape May, N. J., September, 1892.

COLLETOTRICHUM VERMICULARIOIDES. Spots variable, often confluent, border ash-colored with a dark center. Acervuli abundant with numerous black, rigid setæ. Spores oval, hyaline, 12–15 by 4–5 μ . The dark hyphæ at the base of the acervuli give the outward appearance of a *Vermicularia*, hence its name. On leaves and stems of *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. New Brunswick, N. J., September, 1892.

ENTYLOMA ALSINES. Spots indefinite, pale; conidia fasciculate, filiform, 50–90 by 2 μ ; spores globose, thin-walled, hyaline, smooth, 12–18 μ . On *Alsine media*. New Brunswick, N. J., July, 1892.

Additions to the New Jersey Flora.

Three species of plants, not heretofore recorded for the State of New Jersey, have been found in the vicinity of New Brunswick in considerable numbers during the two past years.

The first of these was seen by Mr. J. A. Kelsey in 1891, but no attempt at classification was made till the following year, when it was determined as *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (L.) Scop. Only two small bunches of it were seen, one under a cliff close to the bank of the Raritan River, and the other near by on top of the cliff. Later in the season it was discovered that the plant was liberally distributed over an area of several square miles of the adjoining country, and in some places was so abundant as to be considered a weed by the farmers, who, recognizing its affinity to the Crucifææ, had already christened it White Mustard. The Manual gives the locality of this plant as "near Georgetown, D. C."

Triosteum angustifolium, L., credited by the Manual with growing anywhere from Virginia to Illinois and from Missouri to Alabama, was found by the writer in abundance in moist woods near Milltown, N. J., in June 1892, and in August the fruiting plants were collected at Rocky Hill, N. J., where they were abundant and very conspicuous on account of the bright color of the drupes.

Scutellaria parvula, Michx., was found in 1892 at Piscataway, N. J., in small quantity, and was very abundant on the cliffs on